

In Italy, needless to say, apart from his family Giglioli has left many who will mourn him deeply, and find it difficult, not to say impossible, to fill the void which his death has created in their lives. By them, and particularly by his pupils, so devoted to their "caro Professore," the period of friendship and connexion with him, long or short as it may have been, will be treasured as a bright landmark in their lives, and one on which they can always look back with pleasure.

To his sadly stricken family, while offering my deepest sympathy in their bitter affliction, I can only express the hope that Time, the great healer, will gradually assuage their grief, and eventually restore to their midst the peace of mind so suddenly snatched from them. When this may happily have come about, and their thoughts are able to revert calmly to the past, it will be with a sense of well-justified pride and satisfaction that they will review the great results of the life which was so nobly spent in the cause of Science, and realize that truly such a life has not been lost.

XXVI.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

[Continued from p. 373.]

50. *Beaufort on Birds from Dutch New Guinea.*

[Birds from Dutch New Guinea. By Dr. L. F. de Beaufort. Résultats de l'Expédition scientifique Néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée en 1903 sous les auspices de Arthur Wichmann. Vol. V. Zoologie, Livr. iii. Leyden, Brill, 1909, pp. 389-420.]

The collection of birds described in this memoir was made by the author and Mr. H. A. Lorenz during the Dutch New Guinea Expedition of 1903, under the leadership of Prof. Arthur Wichmann. The greater part of it was formed at Humboldt Bay on the north coast, where the expedition remained four months, but some of the birds were obtained at various localities in the Bay of Geelvink and other places.

At Humboldt Bay, the headquarters of the expedition

were on an elevated sand-bank, where Casuarinas and Rhizophores were growing. Here *Artami* and *Rhipidura tricolor* were constant visitors to the trees, while some species of *Ptilotis* were also very common. On the sandy sea-shore the voice of *Corvus orru* was often heard, and *Tringoides hypoleucus* was abundant.

After some preliminary remarks, in which the diversity of ornithologists' views and practice as regards sub-species are deservedly commented upon, the author gives a list of the 149 species of which examples were obtained. One "sub-species"—*Lorius cyanauchen viridicrissalis*—is described as new, while two others are doubtful. Most of the specimens belonged to well-known Papuan species, but *Munia spectabilis*, a Finch, previously only obtained in New Britain, was met with near Lake Sentani on the north coast. The exact localities of all the specimens are stated. Examples of nine species of Birds-of-Paradise were secured. At Humboldt Bay, *Paradisea minor finschi* was very common, but males in full dress could only be obtained inland, those on the coast having been all shot off!

51. *Beebe on the Hoatzin.*

[Ecology of the Hoatzin. By C. William Beebe. *Zoologica*, vol. i. No. 2. New York, Dec. 1909.]

The New York Zoological Society has started a new periodical, called 'Zoologica,' of which four parts relating to birds are now before us. All are by the same gifted author, whose name is well-known to us, and are based on the results of his own recent work.

The Hoatzin is one of the most anomalous members of the Class of Birds, and additional information concerning it, especially as regards its habits and mode of life, are very welcome. We have also in Mr. Beebe's article a complete *résumé* of all that was previously known of this strange fowl.

Mr. Beebe met with the Hoatzin on the River Guarapiche, in South-eastern Venezuela, in March 1908, and on the Aburi River in British Guiana in April 1909, and had good opportunities of observing its curious habits, which he

describes at full length, and illustrates by a series of photographic figures. He concludes his article with a useful list of authorities, amongst which will be found the names of Huxley, Parker, and Garrod. The exact distribution of this reptilian Bird (as it has been appropriately termed), so far as it is known, is clearly shown in a map (p. 49).

52. *Beebe's Ornithological Reconnaissance in Venezuela.*

[An Ornithological Reconnaissance of North-eastern Venezuela. By C. William Beebe. Zoologica, vol. i. No. 3. New York, 1909.]

In February 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Beebe left New York for Trinidad, and proceeded thence across the Gulf of Paria to the opposite coast of Venezuela. Here they disembarked at Guanco, the shipping port for the products of the great pitch-lake of La Brea. Mr. Beebe describes the large mangrove-forest which borders the Venezuelan coast and the peculiar characters of its flora and fauna, and gives us a corresponding account of the upland forest and the country round the pitch-lake. After twenty days of diligent collecting in these two districts, Mr. and Mrs. Beebe returned to New York with their spoils.

The classified list of the birds observed on this occasion contains for the most part the names of well-known species, and on many of them interesting field-notes are given. The great Tinamou (*Tinamus tao*) was detected breeding and its shining blue eggs were obtained. The nest of an Amazon Parrot was discovered. The remarkable calls of *Nyctibius jamaicensis* and *Tapera* (scr. *Diplopterus*) *nævia* were noted. The tunnel-nest formed by a Jacamar (*Galbula ruficauda*) was explored and its eggs taken. The curious companionship of the colonies of the Yellow-backed Cassique (*Cacicus persicus*) with venomous wasps is described at full length. Similar instances of the "communal guardianship" are well known, but the subject is one of intense interest.

During their short stay of twenty days in the mangrove-swamps and coastal forest 138 species of birds were identified, and of these 22 were found breeding. This was not bad work in a tropical country.

53. *Beebe on the Tail-feathers of the Motmots.*

[Racket-formation in the Tail-feathers of the Motmots. By C. William Beebe. *Zoologica*, vol. i. No. 5. New York, 1910.]

Mr. Beebe discusses the curious question as to how and why the tail-feathers in the Motmots become spatulate. That the bird—at least in some cases—assists in the process is certain, for it has been “caught in the act” by such trustworthy observers as Waterton, Salvin, and Bartlett. Moreover, Mr. Beebe has a living bird that performs the operation every year. But the *object* of this habit is still quite unknown. Mr. Beebe is of opinion that a certain definite portion of the central rectrices of the Motmot “has a decided degeneration,” so that when the bird preens its feathers the barbs and barbules of this portion come easily away. This may be true, but *why* does the “degeneration” take place? As Mr. Beebe confesses, we cannot tell. But his experiments on the tail-feathers of his Motmot are well worthy of study.

54. *Beebe on Supernumerary Toes in Birds.*

[Three Cases of a Supernumerary Toe in the Broad-winged Hawk, *Buteo brachypterus*. By C. William Beebe. *Zoologica*, vol. i. No. 6.]

Mr. Beebe describes, and illustrates by photographic plates, three instances of an extra toe being present in specimens of *Buteo brachypterus*. It is certainly remarkable that this abnormality should occur in three individuals obtained in widely different localities.

55. *Clark on the Birds of the North Pacific.*

[The Birds collected and observed during the Cruise of the U.S. Fisheries Steamer ‘Albatross’ in the North Pacific Ocean and in the Bering, Okhotse, Japan, and Eastern Seas from April to December 1906. By Austin Hobart Clark. From the ‘Proceedings’ of the U.S. National Museum, vol. xxxviii. pp. 25-74 (1910).]

In 1906 Mr. Clark accompanied, as ornithologist, the cruise of the U.S. Fisheries Steamer ‘Albatross’ in the North Pacific. The route out was made by the Aleutian

Islands, Kamchatka, and the Kurile Islands to Japan, and the return voyage by Honolulu. Mr. Clark has already described the novelties of bird-life met with during the voyage (see Pr. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxii. p. 467, and 'Ibis,' 1907, p. 641), and the present paper gives an account of the expedition and its results.

Mr. Clark's list contains the names of about 190 species, amongst which are those of many rare marine birds from the North Pacific coasts, especially Alcidae, while some interesting observations were made on their habits. But no list is given of the specimens actually obtained, and in many instances the species are only noted as seen. Such is the case with the great Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus pelagicus*, which is believed to have been seen near Unalaska, and the Great Black Woodpecker (*Picus martius*), a single specimen of which was observed near Korsakoff, Sakhalin.

The question of the American subspecies of *Lagopus lagopus* is discussed at some length.

56. *Chapman's Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist.*

[Camps and Cruises of an Ornithologist. By Frank M. Chapman. With 250 photographs from Nature by the Author. 1 Vol. 8vo. 432 pp. New York.]

Mr. Chapman is, in our opinion, a very fortunate man. To have gone on so many "cruises" and to have made so many "camps" does not fall to the lot of all his ornithological brethren, and we are quite sure that, although there may have been some little mishaps in his various expeditions, he is well pleased with their general results, of which he now gives us a most interesting account.

As many of our readers may be aware, Mr. Chapman is the Curator of Ornithology in the "American Museum of Natural History" in New York. For the last seven years he has devoted his time, during the nesting-season, to the collecting of specimens and to making field-studies and photographs of certain birds on which a series of what is called "Habitat-groups" for the Museum may be based. In a previous notice of one of Mr. Chapman's papers (see 'Ibis,'

1909, p. 540) we have fully explained the nature and plan of these "Habitat-groups," which have been most favourably reported upon by all those who have been fortunate enough to see them. We have now before us a volume which contains what may, we suppose, be called the "evidence" upon which the "Habitat-groups" have been formed. Mr. Chapman, who is by no means inclined to hide his light under a bushel, has already published some of his pieces of "evidence" in 'The Century,' Scribner's 'Country Life,' and other serials, but now presents us with a connected account of his adventures in search of "bird-life," which cannot fail to interest all bird-lovers, and specially those of his own country. Mr. Chapman divides his subjects according to the localities visited. After an introduction, in which he treats of the umbrella required to conceal the photographer from the ever-wary bird, he gives us chapters on the "Bird-life" of the Atlantic coasts and islands, the Bahamas, California, and Western Canada, and of his adventures met with in visiting these widely different scenes. It is difficult to pick out the most interesting birds which he has studied, but the Flamingos of the Bahamas, the Water-Turkeys of Florida, and the Skimmers of Cobb's Island are perhaps of special interest. We will ask our ornithological friends to read the volume for themselves, and we are sure that they will be pleased with it, even if they know little of American bird-life. It is very fully illustrated by 250 photographs, "taken from Nature by the author," which do him great credit.

57. *Cory on the Birds of Illinois and Wisconsin.*

[The Birds of Illinois and Wisconsin. By Charles B. Cory. Chicago, U.S.A., 1909. 8vo. 764 pp.]

Settled at Chicago, as Head of the Department of Zoology in the great Field Museum of Natural History, Mr. Cory has turned his attention to the birds of Illinois and Wisconsin, which have already been the subject of his study in the 'Birds of Eastern North America.'

The first portion of the present book (274 pages) contains a series of "keys" to the genera and species, which are practically the same as those which first appeared in the above-mentioned work. They are intended to enable the enquirer to identify any bird without much trouble, and seem to be well devised for that purpose, though the system suggested is somewhat novel. The second part contains descriptions of the 398 species of birds which are known to occur in the two States of Illinois and Wisconsin. It also gives an account of their nests and eggs, so far as they are known, and of their geographical distribution, together with more or less brief biographical notes.

The arrangement employed is that of the American 'Check-list,' though we observe that several "improvements" on it are introduced. For instance, "*Dumetella*" (p. 265) is substituted for "*Galeoscoptes*"; but we are not informed who is the authority for this emendation, or the reason for it. Again, we regret to see that our old friend "*Trochilus*" of Linnæus is to be superseded by *Archilochus*! This, we are told, is the *dictum* of the Committee of the A. O. U. on nomenclature, but the reason for the change is (perhaps prudently) omitted.

A great number of text-figures, mostly excellent, illustrate Mr. Cory's work, and, together with the "keys," will render it useful to the student. At the same time, we fear that the great weight of the volume (caused by the heavy paper on which it is printed) may somewhat interfere with its sale.

58. *Hartert on the Birds of Hainan.*

[The Birds of Hainan. By Ernst Hartert, Ph.D. *Novitates Zoologicae*, xvii. p. 180 (1910).]

After a short disquisition on previous work on the birds of Hainan, which was commenced by Swinhoe in 1868, and continued by Whitehead, who lost his life in its dangerous climate, Dr. Hartert proceeds to give us a complete account of the series of specimens formed by a Japanese collector, "Katsumata," who was sent to the island by Owston, of

Yokohama, at the request of Mr. Walter Rothschild. The "plums" of Katsumata's collection, seven in number, were described by Mr. Rothschild in 1893, and fourteen more new forms are differentiated in the present article, the completion of which has been delayed by more pressing engagements.

Including those that have been mentioned by previous authorities, Dr. Hartert registers 281 species and sub-species as appertaining to the Avifauna of Hainan. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant (P. Z. S. 1900, p. 457) made the number of species 239, but, like a wise man, he did not count sub-species.

The species and subspecies of Hainan named for the first time in the present article are:—*Turtur chinensis hainanus*, *Glaucidium cuculoides persimile*, *Ceryle rudis insignis*, *Rhopodytes tristis hainanus*, *Iyngipicus scintilliceps swinhoei*, *Gecinus chlorigaster longipennis*, *Graucalus macei larvivorus*, *Turdinulus roberti hainanus*, *Proparus brunneus argutus*, *P. nipalensis rufescentior*, *Turdus citrinus aurimacula*, *Phylloscopus godsoni*, *Acridotheres cristatellus brevipennis*, and *Dendrocitta sinensis insulæ*. Besides these, Dr. Hartert describes a new *Accipiter virgatus confusus* from the Philippines, and *Pycnonotus sinensis formosæ* from Formosa. The most remarkable birds of Hainan are perhaps the three Gallinæ, *Arboricola ardens* (see Styan, 'Ibis,' 1893, pl. xii.), of which Katsumata first procured adult specimens of both sexes, the splendid *Polyplectron katsumatæ* (which Dr. Hartert wishes to degrade into a subspecies!), and the beautiful Silver Pheasant of the island (*Gennæus whiteheadi*), besides such fine birds as *Nycticorax magnifica* and *Cissa katsumatæ*. But the mountains of Hainan do not rise high enough to attract the Palæarctic forms which are found on the higher elevations of the Philippines and Formosa.

59. Hellmayr on the Manikins.

[Genera Avium, conducted by P. Wytzman. Part IX. Passeres, Fam. Pipridæ, by C. E. Hellmayr. 31 pp., 3 col. plates. Price 13s. Brussels, 1910.]

After a long quiescence we are much pleased to receive

some more parts of this work, which may be said to be well planned but rather slowly executed. Part 9*, recently received, is devoted to the Pipridæ, a well-known Neotropical family of Dentirostral Oligomyodan Passeres, generally of small size and of very brilliant colouring in the male sex. The author, who is well acquainted with his subject and the latest literature on it, recognises 20 genera as appertaining to the Pipridæ, and gives us excellent "keys" to the species of each genus. The largest is typical *Pipra* with 29 species and sub-species. The rarest species is *Sapayoa enigma*, based on a single specimen in the Tring Museum.

Three well-drawn coloured plates illustrate this excellent memoir.

60. *Macoun's Canadian Birds.*

[Catalogue of Canadian Birds. By John Macoun and James M. Macoun. 1 Vol. 8vo. 761+xviii pp. Ottawa, 1909.]

This is a reprint, with corrections and additions, of Mr. J. Macoun's 'Catalogue of Canadian Birds,' which was published in three parts in 1900-4†. In addition to the Dominion of Canada, the authors have included in the present edition notices of the birds of Newfoundland, Greenland, and Alaska, as Nature is not limited by political divisions. The classification and nomenclature adopted are nearly those of the American 'Check-list.' The species included in the list are 768. The greater part of the new material of the present edition has been written by Mr. J. M. Macoun. In the case of the first edition of this useful work, we are told that the stock was exhausted almost immediately after publication. In consequence of the rapid augmentation of the population of Canada now going on, we cannot doubt that the same will be the case with the present edition.

* See 'Ibis,' 1907, p. 566, for notice of Parts 6, 7, 8.

† See 'Ibis,' 1905, p. 281.

61. *North on the Large-tailed Grass-Wren.*

[On the Nest and Eggs of the Large-tailed Grass-Wren (*Amytis macrurus* Gould). By Alfred J. North, C.M.B.O.U. Vict. Nat. February 1910.]

Mr. North describes and figures the nest and eggs of *Amytis macrurus* from specimens obtained near Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, and adds interesting particulars about its habits as observed by his correspondent Mr. Gibson.

62. *Ogilvie-Grant on the Birds of the Ruwenzori Expedition.*

[Ruwenzori Expedition Reports. 16. Aves. By W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U. Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. Part 4.]

In our last number (see above, p. 372) we noticed Mr. Woosnam's interesting itinerary of the Ruwenzori Expedition and his proposed division of that mountain-mass into six zones, distinguished by their principal features of vegetation and their leading forms of bird-life. We have now before us Mr. Ogilvie-Grant's complete account of the birds collected during the Expedition; it is contained in the fourth part of the nineteenth volume of the Zoological Society's quarto 'Transactions,' and is illustrated by ten coloured plates.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant commences his introduction by remarking that of the collections made by the Expedition probably none is so nearly complete as that of the birds. This is mainly due to the fact that four of its members were specially interested in Ornithology, and made great efforts to obtain examples of every species that was met with. These exertions resulted in the acquisition of specimens of 385 species, of which, so far as our present knowledge extends, 20 are found only on Ruwenzori and on the Mufumbiro Volcanoes, and 96 more in the Ruwenzori district at lower levels and on the great central chain of the adjoining lakes. On the whole, 27 new species were discovered by the Ruwenzori Expedition.

Another noticeable feature in the Ruwenzorian Ornithology is

the presence of 91 West-African species. It is evident that these have extended their range through the wood-region of the great Congo Valley, and so have become mixed with the Eastern forms.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant deals with these 385 species in systematic order, giving the necessary references, a list of the specimens and their exact localities, and the field-notes of the collectors, distinguished by their initials. Critical remarks on the nomenclature and on the allied species are added when required. We are pleased to see that our author has not found it necessary to use trinomials in any case in this long list of names.

The extraordinary noise made by the Broad-billed Flycatchers of the genus *Smithornis*, first described by Mr. Bates as heard in Cameroon, was also noted by Mr. Woosnam, who calls it "the most remarkable note of a bird that he had ever heard" (*op. cit.* p. 401). It is a "kind of jar, something like the sound made by the Greater Spotted Woodpecker when hammering on a dead branch." Mr. Woosnam mentions it as occurring in the case of three different species of the genus—*Smithornis camerunensis*, *S. rufolateralis*, and *S. sharpei*.

Only one new species appears to be first described in this memoir. This is *Cinnyris kemp*i (*op. cit.* p. 329). The others were all shortly characterised in different numbers of the Bull. B. O. C.

The following 28 birds are beautifully figured in the plates which accompany this memoir :—

Malimbus fagani, *Spermospiza poliogenys*, *Pyromelana crassirostris*, *Neisna nyansæ*, *Nesocharis ansorgii*, *Cryptospiza salvadorii*, *Pytelia belli*, *Nectarinia dartmouthi*, *Cryptolopha alpina*, *Pholidornis denti*, *Anthoscopus roccatii*, *Sylviella denti*, *Anthus leggei*, *Erythrocerus congicus*, *Apalis affinis*, *Apalis denti*, *Apalis ruwenzorii*, *Alethe woosnami*, *Alethe carruthersi*, *Bradypterus alfredi*, *Cossypha archeri*, *Bradypterus barakæ*, *Phyllanthus czarnikowi*, *Bleda woosnami*, *Trochocercus bedfordi*, *Batis diops*, *Chloropeta gracilirostris*, and *Tarsiger ruwenzorii*. Plate xix. is devoted to the eggs

of 24 species. The plates have been drawn by Grönvold and chromo-lithographed by Green.

The "pick" of the new species of Ruwenzori is, we should say, the large Sun-bird *Nectarinia dartmouthi*, named after the Earl of Dartmouth, who was a most liberal supporter of the Expedition. This beautiful creature is found only on Ruwenzori, where it frequents the Lobelia- and Groundsel-Zone from an elevation of 12,500 up to 14,500 feet. In the early morning, when the sun shines, this tract seems alive with the birds, which appear to feed entirely upon the Lobelia blossoms. It seems to be rather remarkable that no truly arctic form of bird-life was met with on Ruwenzori.

Mr. Ogilvie-Grant not only invented the idea of the Ruwenzori Expedition, but procured the necessary means among his friends to execute it and selected the best persons to carry it out. He has now further increased the gratitude due to him from naturalists by this excellent memoir on its results as regards the Class of Birds.

63. *Pycraft on the Anatomy of Bradypterus.*

[On some Points in the Anatomy of *Bradypterus cinnamomeus*. By W. P. Pycraft, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U. Trans. Zool. Soc. xix. Part 4, p. 454 (1910).]

We are always glad to receive a contribution (however small) from Mr. Pycraft's large stock of knowledge of the structure of birds, but are rather at a loss to understand why he should have been set to work on this *Bradypterus*, which offers few, if any, very striking peculiarities, and of which there is only one specimen available.

The pterylosis of this bird is figured and some of the muscles of the wing and leg are described, but "without material for comparison," we are told, it is not possible to say anything definite as to the exact position of *Bradypterus*. It is, however, we suppose, a true Passerine form with feeble powers of flight, as shown by its short wing and the shallow keel of the sternum.

64. *Robinson on rare Birds in the Malay Peninsula.*

[Notes on Birds new to, or rare in, the Malay Peninsula. By Herbert C. Robinson. Journ. Fed. Mal. States Mus. vol. iv. p. 129.]

Since the publication of Mr. Robinson's Hand-list of the Birds of the Malay Peninsula south of the Isthmus of Kra (see 'Ibis,' 1908, p. 379) specimens have come to hand concerning which he thinks some details may be of interest. These relate to *Columba punicea*, *C. grisea*, *Porzana auricularis*, *Gallinago megalis*, *Dissura episcopus*, *Herodias alba*, *Ardeola bacchus*, *Ardetta pulchra*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Asarcornis leucoptera*, *Circus melanoleucus*, *Spizaetus nepalensis*, and *Baza jerdoni*.

65. *Rothschild and Hartert on Eagle-Owls.*

[Notes on Eagle-Owls. By the Hon. Walter Rothschild and Ernst Hartert. Nov. Zool. xxvi. p. 110.]

The authors have been studying the Eagle-Owls allied to *Bubo ignavus*, and give us the results of their investigations. They recognise seven subspecies of this form, of which *Bubo bubo hispanus* (from Spain), *B. b. interpositus* (from Cilicia), and *B. b. aharonii* (from Palestine) are now described as new. They are not acquainted with *B. b. nikolskii* of Zarudny, from West Persia, said to be allied to *B. b. turcomanus*, but smaller. *Bubo ascalaphus* is reduced to a subspecies of *B. ignavus*.

66. *Salvadori on Parrots.*

[Genera Avium, conducted by P. Wytman. Part XI. Psittaci, Fam. Loriidæ, by T. Salvadori. 20 pp., 6 col. plates. Price £1 7s. 2d. Brussels, 1910.—Part XII. Psittaci, Fam. Cyclopsittacidæ, by T. Salvadori. 6 pp., 2 col. plates. Price 6s. Brussels, 1910.]

We are glad to find the veteran author of these two memoirs at work again on one of his favourite subjects. These articles relate to the brush-tongued Loriidæ—a very well-marked family of the Psittacine order, and to the Cyclopsittacidæ—a small but peculiar group established in the

Catalogue of Birds in 1891, the distinctive characters of which are not so strongly marked.

The Lories, as will be at once evident on inspection of the six coloured plates that illustrate Count Salvadori's memoir, are one of the most brilliant groups of birds, and clad in scarlet and blue of various shades. As in the 'Catalogue,' the author divides them into 14 genera, and gives "keys" to the species of every genus, so that they can, in most cases, be easily determined by their most salient characters. About 90 species are recognised, spread over the whole Australian Region except New Zealand, but most abundant in New Guinea and Australia. One species (*Psittuteles johnstoniæ*), strangely enough, has passed out of Australian limits and taken up its abode in the mountains of the Philippine Islands*.

The Cyclopsittacidæ, which form the subject of the twelfth part of the 'Genera Avium,' are characterised by the absence of the transverse ridges on the under surface of the upper mandible. They contain two genera only—*Neopsittacus* and *Cyclopsittacus*, both confined to the Austro-Malayan Subregion. The former genus contains 4 species and the latter 19. Some of them are well figured in the two accompanying plates.

We think that Mr. Wytzman would do well to "hurry up" his assistant ornithologists, who have only supplied him with twelve parts in five years!

67. *Sclater on the Jacamars.*

[Genera Avium, conducted by P. Wytzman. Part X. Picariæ, Fam. Galbulidæ, by P. L. Sclater. 7 pp., 1 col. plate. Price 3s. 8d. Brussels, 1909.]

The Neotropical Family of Jacamars, as explained in the introductory remarks to this memoir, has occupied Sclater's attention for many years. In 1882 he published a monograph of them and of the allied family of Puff-

* Cf. Goodfellow, Avicult. Mag. iv. p. 83, pl.

birds (Bucconidæ), illustrated by coloured plates drawn by Keulemans. In 1891 he prepared the article dealing with the Jacamars published in the nineteenth volume of the 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum.' The present memoir follows strictly the arrangement and nomenclature of the last-named work with a few necessary corrections and additions.

Sclater divides the Jacamars into two subfamilies—the *Galbulinæ* and the *Jacameropinæ*. The typical Jacamars are arranged in five genera, while of the subfamily *Jacameropinæ* only one genus containing a single species is known.

The memoir is illustrated by a coloured plate, in which figures of both sexes of *Galbula pastazæ* are given and various details about other species.

68. *Sclater on the Birds of Jamaica.*

[Revised List of the Birds of Jamaica. By P. L. Sclater, D.Sc., F.R.S. Handbook of Jamaica, 1910, p. 596. Kingston, Jamaica, 1910.]

In 1881 the brothers Alfred and Edward Newton prepared a List of the Birds of Jamaica as then known to them, and published it in the 'Handbook of Jamaica' for that year. The Handbook for 1881 and the List have been long out of print, and Sclater, who visited Jamaica last year, was requested to prepare a new List for publication in the Handbook of the present year. This he consented to do, and the result is now before us.

The 'Revised List' follows the order and arrangement of the former List very closely, only necessary alterations having been made. But two small additions are that the "habitat" and range of every species is stated, and that a few remarks on the general character of the Jamaican avifauna are appended.

According to the 'Revised List,' the ornithology of Jamaica contains 194 species, of which 99 are constant residents, 52 are winter visitors, and 43 are occasional visitors. The

number of species of birds actually restricted to Jamaica is 42, and 9 of these species belong to genera not met with elsewhere.

69. *Scott on a new Ibycter.*

[An apparently new Carrion-Hawk of the Genus *Ibycter*. By W. E. D. Scott. *Auk*, xxvii. p. 152.]

Mr. Scott describes, as *Ibycter circumcinctus*, an apparently new Carrion-Hawk. The type specimen, now in the Princeton University Museum, was obtained in the territory of Chubut, Patagonia, in February 1896.

70. *Scott and Sharpe on Patagonian Birds.*

[Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896-1899, J. B. Hatcher in charge. Edited by William B. Scott. Vol. II. Ornithology. Part II. Procellariidæ—Charadriidæ. By William Earle Dodge Scott associated with R. Bowdler Sharpe. Princeton, N.J. 4to. Pp. 113-344.]

In 1895 (see 'Ibis,' 1895, p. 130) we gave a notice of the issue of the first part of Mr. W. E. D. Scott's work on the 'Birds of Patagonia' and an account of its origin and proposed scope. The further progress of this work has been retarded—mainly, we believe, by Mr. Scott's uncertain health; but the second portion is now before us, and the conclusion, we are told, will not be long delayed.

The present instalment contains an account of the Patagonian Petrels and other families (according to Sharpe's arrangement) up to the Charadriidæ. It will be observed that in many cases we are told that the Princeton Expeditions did "not procure" specimens of the species referred to, but that the descriptions and figures have been based upon the series in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, where the author worked for some months and received valuable assistance from the late Dr. Sharpe.

71. *Sharpe on the Ornithological Literature of 1908.*

[Zoological Record, Vol. xlv. (1908). Aves, by R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D. London: Harrison & Sons. 8vo. 148 pp. Price 6s.]

This is the section relating to Birds of the 45th volume of the 'Zoological Record,' and at the same time, according to the new arrangement, forms part of the 'Seventh Annual Issue of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.' It has been compiled, like the preceding records of the Class "Aves," by the late Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, and was one of the last pieces of work that our laborious friend lived to complete.

The "Aves" of the 'Zoological Record' is well-known to ornithologists, and is, in fact, an absolute necessity to all naturalists engaged in work on birds. They cannot do without it, and the facility of obtaining it in a separate form for the small price of 6s. has been a great boon to them.

The general arrangement of the 'Record' for 1908 is the same as that of the previous year*, but the "Titles"—that is, the names of the books and papers examined—are, as usual, more numerous (1949 for 1908 against 1716 for 1907), so that the labour of compilation increases every year.

We are happy to say, however, that an ornithologist has been found who is willing to take up this heavy task. Mr. W. L. Sclater, now settled in London, is engaged in preparing the report on "Aves" for the 'Zoological Record' of 1909.

72. *Ticehurst on Kentish Birds.*

[A History of the Birds of Kent. By Norman F. Ticehurst. With 24 plates and a map. London, 1909. Witherby & Son. Pp. i-lvi, 1-557.]

We have now received a copy of Dr. Ticehurst's long-expected work on the Birds of Kent, a county specially interesting to ornithologists for historical as well as other

* See 'Ibis,' 1909, p. 257.

reasons. Not only is it the nearest point to the Continent and in the direct course of the migration of many species, but it is well known to receive constant visits from others which stray from their normal routes, while in several cases the first British specimens on record have been obtained within its limits. The Dartford Warbler, the Cream-coloured Courser, the Kentish Plover, and the Sandwich Tern are cases in point, and for these the author has given us reproductions of the original plates of Pennant, Latham, Lewin, and Boys respectively.

Kent is so bountifully supplied by Nature with woods and marshes suitable for breeding-sites that a rich avifauna is the natural result, while its chalk cliffs and the vast expanse of shingle at Dungeness are a still further attraction to birds. The Bearded Tit, Raven, Chough, and Kite no longer nest within its boundaries, but the Blue-headed and Grey-headed Wagtails have been proved to do so, and the rarer Ducks, such as the Garganey, are perhaps increasing in numbers. The book itself, however, must be consulted for the long series of birds of all descriptions which the careful investigation of Dr. Ticehurst and his helpers have enabled them to include within its pages, and we strongly recommend all our readers to consult for themselves this accurate and well-written account of a most interesting county.

Not the least important feature of the work is an excellent Introduction, dealing with the physical features of the district, the bird-collections to be found there, and the migratory movements of the various species. The last-named subject is, moreover, repeatedly under discussion throughout the volume, and is evidently one of the chief objects with which it has been written.

The illustrations are good and well suited to the letter-press, while two maps of the county are given—one topographical and the other geological.

The classification used is based on that of Howard Saunders, but where Dr. Hartert has distinguished a British from a continental form, his views have been adopted.